Cigarette smoke exposure disturbed maturation of ovarian follicle and induced abnormal growth of uterus inner wall of female rats
Hae-Miru Lee and Kyung-Chul Choi
Correspondence
Laboratory of Biochemistry and Immunology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju, Chungbuk 561-763 Republic of Korea

ABSTRACT
Cigarette smoke (CS) is well known to be very harmful to human body functions such as fertility, reproduction, and Uterus development. To elucidate the effect of CS on women’s fertility through maturation follicle and development uterus, more definitely, we examined the histopathological characteristics of the uterus and ovary, this samples received from Korean Conformity Laboratories (KCL), which were obtained from the female rats exposed to the different amounts (low, medium, and high concentrations) of smoke of the standard cigarette (3R4F) for 2h/day and 5 days/week for 28 days according to the OECD guidelines. The animals used for the present study were the spontaneously hypertensive female Wistar Kyoto (WK) rats. We manufactured tissue slides from uterine and ovary samples and evaluated maturation of follicle of ovary and uterus development through HaE and immunohistochemistry (IHC). As a result, we confirmed that CS impaired maturation of ovary follicle and abnormal uterus development by CS exposure. In IHC analysis on ovary tissues, the expression of PCNA was decreased, The result of the check maturation follicle via a PCNA and H & E staining confirmed the reduction in follicle at each stage. These changes are particularly shows a significant change in the secondary stage. For uterus, the thickness of inner wall of uterus was decreased by the exposure to CS at low and medium concentrations. In accordance with this result, the expression of PCNA was decreased, but the expression of Bax and CHOP was increased by exposure to CS at low and medium concentrations. However, acute exposure to CS at high level induced the abnormal over-growth of uterus wall. Taken together, the exposure of CS may have a harmful effect on women’s fertility and pregnancy by inducing decreased maturation of ovarian follicle and abnormal growth of uterus inner wall.

RESULTS

Figure 1. Effect of cigarette smoke on the ovarian follicles of female rats. Cigarette smoke was exposed to (A) WK and (B) SHR female rats under the conditions indicated in Table 1, respectively. At the end of the experiment, ovaries were recovered from the rats and embedded in paraffin. Paraffin blocks were cut into 5 μm thick, and each section was analyzed by IHC to measure PCNA expression as well as by H&E staining. The numbers of follicles at different stages were counted under the microscope (40x magnification).

Figure 2. Effect of cigarette smoke on PCNA expression in the uterus. Cigarette smoke was exposed to (A) WK and (B) SHR rats under the conditions indicated in Table 1, respectively. At the end of the experiment, uteruses were recovered from the rats and embedded in paraffin. Paraffin blocks were cut into 5 μm thick, and each section was analyzed by IHC to measure PCNA expression. 40x or 100x or 200x magnification. (C) The PCNA expression levels were quantified by cell semi-dimension software (Olympus, Japan).

Figure 3. Effect of cigarette smoke on CHOP, an ER-stress marker, in the uterus. Cigarette smoke was exposed to (A) WK and (B) SHR rats under the conditions indicated in Table 1, respectively. At the end of the experiment, uteruses were recovered from the rats and embedded in paraffin. Paraffin blocks were cut into 5 μm thick, and each section was analyzed by IHC to measure CHOP expression. 40x or 100x or 200x magnification. (C) The PCNA expression levels were quantified by cell semi-dimension software (Olympus, Japan).

CONCLUSION
1. Cigarette smoke decreased maturation of follicle and abnormal uterus development.
2. Cigarette smoke induced apoptosis by activations to endoplasmic reticulum stress pathway.
3. Taken together, these results indicate that CS have a abnormal Uteri through promoting apoptosis by activate ER stress pathway.
4. Taken together, the exposure of CS may have a potential that women’s fertility and pregnancy by decreased maturation of ovarian follicle and abnormal growth of uterus inner wall.

REFERENCES